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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

THE CHURCH AND POPULAR EDUCATION is the title of an interesting monograph (Johns Hopkins University Studies)¹ by Professor H. B. Adams. It is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather suggestive of the great possibilities of development in this now recognized part of church work. The Church and the School are the two great social institutions of the community and were each better acquainted with the function and work of the other more substantial progress could be made. One of the greatest needs of to-day is the more intelligent correlation of the social forces in the community, and this can be best inaugurated by church and school becoming intelligently appreciative of each other's work.²

THE PUBLISHERS CLAIM for "American Engineering Competition"³ that it is a book which "every business man should read." This advice can be repeated with even greater pertinency to every student of industrial conditions in the United States. The book consists of a compilation of sixteen letters descriptive of American methods in the iron and steel industry, written for the London *Times* by a special correspondent.

The ulterior object of the writer is to set forth the points of superiority in American industrial methods, and he has taken the best possible way to accomplish this end. He says little or nothing about English methods, with which he presumes that his English readers are reasonably familiar, but goes minutely and carefully into an elaborate description of American practice in the iron, steel and engineering trades. The general subjects treated: are the mining, transportation and smelting of ore; the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer and Open Hearth processes, and the manufacture of structural steel, engines, machine tools, malleable castings and implements. The early chapters give a very adequate popular description of the iron and steel industry down to the steel billet. This it is possible to do on account of the simplicity of the operations involved, without departing from the writer's purpose to set forth the essential points of

¹ Series XVIII, Nos. 8 and 9. Pp. 84.

² Contributed by Geo. H. Locke.

³ *American Engineering Competition*. Being a series of articles resulting from an investigation made by "The Times," London. Pp. viii, 139. Price, \$1.00. New York and London: Harper and Brothers, 1901.

American superiority. The author is particularly impressed by the large and increasing use of machinery in the United States and the decreasing importance of manual labor. It is this fact, together with the readiness of the American manufacturer to spend money for improvements and his open-mindedness to all new ideas that have especially impressed the correspondent. Chapter XIV contains a general discussion of American advantages in transportation in particular the superiority of our street-railway service, and Chapters XV and XVI present numerous illustrations of the hindrances to British trade which are presented by the attitude of English trade-unions, a comparison with American freedom from this disability being inferentially made.

MR. WILLIAM RAYMOND BAIRD'S two-volume work, "Principles of American Law." may be said to have an ancillary use.¹ Mr. Baird's effort is directed toward reaching the demands of those who have not the opportunities for law-school training. In fifty-two lectures he presents the principles underlying nearly every legal relation. The work is well adapted to the "home student." While a course of this kind would not have the depth of bearing of one given under personal instruction, by earnestness of application the student is often enabled to overcome this disadvantage. The Correspondence School has a deserving place in our educational system.

"THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION,"² by Mr. C. Beard, with preface by Professor York Powell, of Oxford, gives to the laborer, in book of pocket size, information and ideas well worthy of his consideration. In fact it is a work full of suggestion to the mature student of history as well. The topics discussed are the following: England in 1760; The Mechanical Revolution and its Economic Effects; the Breaking up of the Old Order; Revolt against Laissez Faire and Beginning of Organization; The Industrial Problem from the Standpoint of Mechanics and Social Needs.

M. VICTOR BÉRARD'S vigorous and sincere books concerning Turkey and Greece have given him an unquestionable right to be heard on problems of international policy. His new work³ on the growth and economic causes of English "imperialism" will

¹ Pp. Vol. I, 475, Vol. II, 376. Price, \$3.00. Springfield, Mass.: Home Correspondence School, 1900.

² Pp. 105. Price, 40 cents. New York: Macmillan Company, 1901. (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.)

³ *L'Angleterre et l'Impérialisme*. By VICTOR BÉRARD. Pp. vi, 381. Price, 4*f*. Paris: Colin, 1900.

therefore be widely read. The causes which have transformed the England of Gladstone into the England of Joseph Chamberlain, and given rise to the predominance of a "Greater Britain" policy, are carefully investigated and traced in their development. Sir Charles Dilke's dream of thirty years ago has become the ambition of the nation; imperialism has its poets, its historians and its statesmen (Kipling, Seeley, Froude, Chamberlain).

In the final paragraph of his book M. Bérard in a rhetorical peroration, such as delights his countrymen, declares that "the England of 1830 has perhaps given all that England could give. Surveying the commercial, as well as the political, literary and artistic history of the last four or five centuries from an elevated point of view, it would seem that every human community, fashioned by the thousand outer and inner influences of race, temperament, environment and, above all, education, sooner or later produces a sum of qualities which, favored by circumstances and the state of foreign countries, blossom forth and give a leading position to Spain, or France, or England, or Germany. Later, when these circumstances change or disappear, this or that fundamental quality becomes a radical defect. Spanish absolutism, which extended its Catholic royalty over all the Peninsula, then to two-thirds of Christian Europe and to two-thirds of America, suddenly disappeared with the Armada, in the glow of inquisition fires and under the stultifying discipline of monks. French despotism takes its place. By the power of the Bourbon sceptre and Cartesian philosophy it extends its political, intellectual and commercial dominion throughout almost all Europe; and then suddenly succumbs, after the military conquest of Europe, in the prodigious rise of Napoleonic authority. English empiricism then succeeds to its position, and little by little transforms the United Kingdom and the two halves of the earth; everything bows before its triumph; the nations of the universe, dazzled by sixty years of a reign without reverses, glorify the invincible superiority of Anglo-Saxon strength. . . . Then a band, with bullets and stones, demolish this royal apotheosis. And from a new direction, humanity perceives the advent of a new grandeur. In a century of labor and of study, German rationalism has germed, grown and spread forth its branches, and at the end of each branch we now behold its fruits appearing. British supremacy may patch the rents in its imperial garment and for a moment still impress us. But humanity has lost confidence, and turns aside from this fallen glory. To the sound of cannons and of trumpets, in hymns and in toasts, the Germany of Kant, of Bismarck and of Wagner, rational Germany, powerful and creative, salutes the new century."¹

¹ Contributed by Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, Philadelphia.

"CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE,"¹ as the author says, "is in effect a new book with a changed name." It is concerned almost wholly with the ceremony of marriage. It is an exposition of the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or the "American Church," as he calls it, which is given in full together with the rituals of the English, the Roman Catholic, the Greek and Jewish churches. These take up more than half the book. Ten short chapters treat of the connection of the ceremony with religion; general characteristics and changes of the accepted form; analysis of the ceremony; the idea of publicity; of the symbols, or silent ceremony; of the audible stipulations and vows, and so on. A great deal of archeological and ecclesiastical lore is brought out, making a useful compendium on its specific subject.

The defects of the book are in the limitations which an ecclesiastical position of the strictest kind imposes upon the writer. While not forgetful of the threefold aspect of marriage as related to nature, the state and the church, the author does not appear able to see either the sociological or political aspects of the subject—at least, not in the way of one trained in either of these sciences. Take a marked example. Of Woolsey's "Divorce and Divorce Legislation" he says: "I read his pages with every favoring prejudice. The result was twofold. First I felt an inexpressible disgust for the loathsome stuff raked together from every cranny, etc. . . . Then came over me the indelible wonder what result beyond the gratification of a prurient curiosity—what real good . . . a Christian man could imagine would accrue to Christian people, in their hearts or lives, from reading that unholy history." Yet Dr. Bingham considers the right of the state alone, "if she will, to use that dreadful word"—Divorce. For broader, many will say juster, views readers will turn to the fresher chapters in recent books, by Professor Shailer Mathews on the "Social Teaching of Jesus," and Professor F. G. Peabody on "Jesus and the Social Question."²

THE NEW EDITION of Böhm-Bawerk's critical history of the theories of economic interest,³ undoubtedly the best book we have on the subject, is a somewhat changed and considerably enlarged volume. The changes are confined to a few improvements in the literary expression of the author's thought and the correction of a few

¹ *Christian Marriage: The Ceremony, History and Significance, etc.* By the Rev. J. FOOTE BINGHAM, D. D., Litt. D. Pp. 341. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

² Contributed by Rev. Samuel W. Dike.

³ *Capital und Capitalzins. I Abth.: Geschichte und Kritik der Capitalzinstheorien.* By E. VON BÖHM-BAWERK. Second Edition. Pp. xxxv, 702. Price, 14 m. Innsbruck, Verlag der Wagnerschen Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1900.

errors. The additions, however, have increased the size of the book by more than one third. In the first place, the account given of older authors is made more complete. The most important new feature of this sort concerns the Canadian, John Rae. On the other hand the first edition published in 1884, had to be brought up to date. The study of the interest problem has occupied so many writers during the past fifteen years that even a general survey of their work involved a serious increase in the size of the book. These newer doctrines are discussed in an appendix covering nearly a hundred pages, and treating at some length of Marshall's, Macvane's and Carver's "abstinence" theories, of Stolzmann's "labor" theory and of Dietzel's "exploitation" theory. Though the final volumes of Karl Marx's "Capital" were published since the appearance of Böhm-Bawerk's first edition, the discussion of the socialistic economist's complete doctrine is not given in the appendix, but in the body of the book under the head of "exploitation" theories. The corresponding chapter has therefore undergone a serious augmentation, especially the sub-section devoted to Böhm-Bawerk's criticism of Marx and his disciples.

In his preface, the eminent Austrian economist replies to the objections which General Francis Walker and Professor Alfred Marshall have made to his treatment of his predecessors. Though one of the ostensible points of difference between these two authors and Böhm-Bawerk lies in their opinion that his critique depended upon blunders of expression and not upon a generous interpretation of the opinion of the writers discussed in his "History and Critique," the real, fundamental question, says Böhm-Bawerk, is this: Have Marshall and Walker, or has he (the author) the correct idea of the essential nature of the problem of interest and its true solution?

Beside the appendix the most important addition to the book is contained in the fifty pages treating of John Rae, concerning whom Mixer has asserted that he "anticipated Böhm-Bawerk's theory of interest, in the substance of its leading features and in many of its details, and even to a great extent in the exact form of its expression. He did more; he expanded that theory on some sides in which it was lacking, he avoided its greatest errors." It will be remembered that Böhm-Bawerk attaches fundamental importance, in the explanation of interest, to the influence of *time* upon our estimation of the value of goods,—the fact that postponed consumption involves a remuneration for postponement. In this point he acknowledges Rae's priority. But Böhm-Bawerk coördinates with this psychological moment facts concerning progress in the technique of production which give present goods a higher value than future goods because they permit

us to engage in more roundabout, longer, though technically more remunerative methods of production. It is in the development of this half of the theory that Böhm-Bawerk claims to differ from Rae; in this half of his doctrine, and in spite of many original details, Rae is a partisan of the old "productiveness" theory, like Thünen, whom indeed he closely resembles in the nature of his doctrine, in his trend of thought and in the striking independence of his reasoning uninfluenced by contemporaneous literature.¹

SIR JOHN BOURINOT'S works on Canada have long been standards not only in their literary style and attractiveness, but in the substantial qualities of accuracy and breadth of view which they possess. The latest contribution from his pen is "Canada Under British Rule."² After an introductory chapter on the French Régime, there follows a summary of the beginnings of British rule down to the passage of the Quebec Act in 1774 and the foundation of Nova Scotia. This is largely taken up with a discussion of the early relations between the French and English after the conquest. Interesting chapters on the American Revolution in its relations to Canada and on the early development of representative institutions bring the narrative down to the war of 1812, which is discussed in Chapter V. The periods of rebellion in Lower and Upper Canada are taken up in detail and a *résumé* of social and economic conditions in 1838 is given. The most interesting and valuable part of the book is that which deals with the union of the Upper and Lower Provinces and the establishment of responsible government after Lord Durham's celebrated report. The history of the repeated struggles for responsible government, the dullness and even stupidity of British governors and secretaries of state, show how costly is the present structure of English colonial government and how prone are the home authorities to ignore or misunderstand colonial conditions.

Two chapters are devoted to a separate treatment of the growth of federation. An excellent statement of the present social and political conditions of Canada is included. A separate chapter is also devoted to Canada's increasingly important relations with the United States. The appendices contain a highly interesting comparison between the federal constitutions of Canada and Australia, also valuable bibliographical notes. There are several maps.

The author displays throughout a clear understanding of the relative importance attaching to the conflicting forces in Canadian politics,

¹ Contributed by C. W. A. Veditz, Ph. D.

² Cambridge Historical Series. Pp. 346. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1900.

and the only portions of the work which seem incomplete or faulty are those dealing with the economic development of Canada.

M. BOUTMY'S NEW BOOK,¹ the fruit of long familiarity with Englishmen and English affairs, is a timely contribution to the study of English political life. The author's method of investigation is extremely thorough and careful, and is first applied to the determination of the influence of physical environment on the character of the race; he finds the manifestations of this influence in many of the various tendencies of the people. After the physical environment comes the human environment, and the traces left by invading foreign races, as well as the importance of ethnical phenomena which take place within the country. Finally, after having considered successively the moral and social traits of the people, their political ideas, the book terminates with some ingenious observations upon the relation between the two great factors of English life—the individual and the state.

"In spite of the enormous changes of character which have taken place in a century," declares M. Boutmy, "the English people has remained, and always will remain, very individualistic; very little capable of sympathy and caring very little for that of others; very proud even in the humility of intense devoutness; very disdainful of other races and undisposed to mix with them; incapable of understanding the solidarity of the civilized world; apt to divide great questions—even to split them up—and indifferent to the idea of uniting them in the harmony of a vast synthesis; employing logic rather for a *posteriori* justification than to discover new horizons; more inclined to follow the metamorphoses of an illustrious statesman than to attach themselves to strict principles which would condemn him; free from all revolutionary spirit and nevertheless fertile in original personalities." ²

THE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN POLITICS³ is a serviceable handbook, containing information which can be found elsewhere only in out-of-the-way places. In addition to the usual historical material relating to famous measures, national movements, foreign relations and the rise and fall of parties, there are given accounts of the origin and meaning of political slang expressions, familiar names of persons and localities, famous phrases and the like. As a rule, material relat-

¹ *Essai d'une Psychologie politique du peuple Anglais au dixième siècle*. By M. ÉMILE BOUTMY. Pp. viii, 455. Price, 4 fr. Paris: Colin, 1901.

² Contributed by C. W. A. Veditz, Ph. D.

³ *Dictionary of American Politics*. By EVERIT BROWN and ALBERT STRAUS. Pp. 596. Price, \$1.00. New York: A. L. Burt, 1900.

ing to the two last campaigns has not been included, the work not having been thoroughly revised since 1892.

PROFESSOR BULLOCK'S "Essays on the Monetary History of the United States,"¹ are three in number and of unequal length. The first which comprises about one-half the book is entitled "Three Centuries of Cheap Money in the United States," while the other essays treat of the paper currencies of North Carolina and New Hampshire. These last are excellent bits of historical research, and deal with colonies the vagaries of whose paper issues have not heretofore received the special attention of historians. Excellent as they are, with a remarkable fulness of footnotes, which betrays the exact methods of a conscientious scholar, they offer little which calls for notice here, since in the mass of historic detail it is not so much the facts as the spirit of their interpretation which arrests the attention of the general reader.

It is the thesis of the preface and of the first essay which calls for especial mention. Professor Bullock sketches our monetary history in the light of the demand for cheap money. From the first landing of the colonists in the western world to the present day this demand has always been present. Overpowered and restrained at times, or, perhaps, Professor Bullock would say outgrown in certain sections it has appeared in new forms and in new regions. The colonial issues, the continental paper money, the unregulated issues of the state banks, the greenbacks of the civil war, and the demand for the coinage of silver are the successive manifestations of the same spirit. These are rapidly sketched in Professor Bullock's essay. The explanation of this constant feature of our monetary history the author finds in the necessities of new and frontier communities where capital is scarce. As early as the colonial times it has been generally those regions where population was small and wealth scarce, which have pressed for these various forms of cheap money. With the progress of the century the focus of agitation has moved westward. With the growth of wealth and population it may reasonably be expected that this form of monetary heresy will gradually die out.

With this general thesis those who are familiar with the monetary history of the United States will fully agree and they must admire the skill with which it has been sustained. Should this preliminary sketch lead Professor Bullock to an extended treatment of the monetary history of the United States, the literature of economic history would be enriched, for the author has successfully correlated the

¹ *Essays on the Monetary History of the United States.* By CHARLES J. BULLOCK. Pp. 292. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan, 1900.

general aspects of our economic development with the story of our monetary vicissitudes.¹

MR. HENRY CLEWS' "The Wall Street Point of View"² gives a rambling discussion of topics of financial and monetary interest. While there is little in it that is new, the fact that the author is a man of affairs gives to the work an interest that makes it well worth reading.

IN THE GUISE of a little volume of "Notes de Voyage"³ through Belgium, M. Édouard Deiss gives the reader a comprehensive, vivid idea of the industrial condition of that little kingdom. The most interesting parts of the book are those which give an account of co-operative societies—especially the "Vooruit,"—of profit-sharing, popular banks, labor colonies, and higher education in Belgium.

AN INTERESTING THOUGH unsystematic study of the influence of racial ideas and tendencies on modern political, economic, religious and æsthetic life, is begun in a recent book⁴ on the influence of the Celts in the modern European mixture of races. It is the first of a series of five volumes promised by the author, who accepts the principle laid down by Ernst Curtius, that every race is incapable of producing, unaided and alone, a higher civilization, and requires fructifying contact with other races. Aside, however, from the knotty problem of defining "race" satisfactorily, the task of unraveling race influences and race characteristics is so arduous that most work of this sort must be considered rather in the light of suggestion and hypothesis than as a positive contribution to anthropology or sociology.

BY FAR THE BEST general treatise on the "Law of Combinations," extant is that recently published by Callaghan & Co., of Chicago.⁵ Mr. Eddy, in two volumes, covers the field in both English and American law. Beginning with the law of monopoly, he carries the reader through the various phases of development, adhering to the historic

¹ Contributed by Roland P. Falkner.

² Pp. 290. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1900.

³ *Études sociales et industrielles sur la Belgique. (Notes de Voyage.)* By ÉDOUARD DEISS. Pp. 328. Price 3 fr. 50. Paris: Guillaumin, 1900.

⁴ *Das Keltentum in der Europäischen Blutmischung. Eine Kulturgeschichte der Rasseninstinkte.* By HEINRICH DRIESMANS. Pp. 248. Price, 4 m. Leipzig: Dietrichs, 1900.

⁵ By ARTHUR J. EDDY, Esq. 2 vols. Pp. 1,539. Price, \$12.00.

order as far as compatible with topical treatment. The principal subjects discussed are: Monopolies; Efforts to Control the Market; Combinations and Conspiracies; Combinations of Labor; Illegal Combinations of Capital; Combinations in Restraint of Trade; The Federal Anti-Trust Law; and State Anti-Trust Laws. What the author suggests as a possible fault in method—that of giving laws and decisions “somewhat in detail”—adds materially to the value of a work on a subject which does not allow of a concise statement of settled principles.

LINCOLNIANA HAS had three notable additions. Mr. Daniel Fish, Secretary of the Public Library Board of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has recently brought out a 135-page bibliographical account of books and pamphlets relating to Abraham Lincoln, under the title “Lincoln Literature.”¹ This is the most complete and reliable compilation of the kind extant. It will be invaluable to librarians and special students. “Abraham Lincoln: his Book.”² is a facsimile reproduction of Mr. Lincoln’s pocket memorandum carried during the campaign of 1858. It claims for itself the novel distinction of being the only book which was the direct product of Mr. Lincoln’s pen. Aside from antiquarian interest, it serves to throw light on the character and methods of its illustrious author. In the “What is Worth While Series”³ appears Hon. Joseph H. Choate’s November address before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. Being asked to deliver the inaugural address as the official representative of America, he chose the character of Abraham Lincoln as the “most American of all Americans.” It is a strong portrayal of a strong man. It is an inspiring tribute both to Lincoln and to America.

THE AUTHOR OF “The History of Minnesota,”⁴ who modestly signs himself Judge Flandrau, has produced a form of historic information similar to that commonly found about the camp-fires of a G. A. R. Reunion. It is personal reminiscence, with a very strong emphasis thrown on the personal. It is the literary product of the hero worshiper, the hero being an old friend and acquaintance of the writer.

PROFESSOR FOLKMAR’S recent book⁵ is in the main an attempt to

¹ Price, \$3.25. Published by the Board, Minneapolis, 1900.

² Price, \$1.00. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1901.

³ Pp. 38. Price, 35 cents. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1901.

⁴ By C. E. FLANDRAU. Pp. viii, 408. Price, \$1.75. St. Paul: E. W. Porter.

⁵ *Leçons d'Anthropologie Philosophique. Ses applications à la morale positive.* By DANIEL FOLKMAR. Pp. xiv, 336. Price, 7 fr. 50. Paris, (Schleicher frères Bibliothèque des Sciences Sociologiques), 1900.

base ethics, as a science of provision and of human conduct, on sociology. An outline of its contents is contained in the department of Theoretical Sociology, in the present number of the *ANNALS*.

HENRY GEORGE, JR., has edited another volume of his father's works, under the title "Our Land and Land Policy."¹ The volume takes its title from the first essay contained. This essay was written in 1871, while Mr. George was still a newspaper correspondent. It is the precursor of his many other writings on social and economic subjects. A list of the other essays contained in the book is as follows: The Study of Political Economy; The American Republic; The Crime of Poverty; Land and Taxation; "Thou Shalt Not Steal;" To Workingmen; "Thy Kingdom Come;" Justice the Object—Taxation the Means; Causes of Business Depression; and Peace by Standing Army. To those interested either in the historic development of Mr. George's thought, or in his final statements, the collection will be welcomed.

THE OFFICIAL catalogue of the German exhibit at the Paris Exposition² gives an excellent, readable account of the remarkable, one might almost say startling industrial and commercial progress of the Empire during the past decade. This catalogue, in its preface and in the introductory sketches of each section, gives the latest and most authentic information concerning the development and the present state of the various German trades and industries; it is therefore a hand-book which will have permanent value.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL progress of the Empire has been accompanied by the growth of political ambition and a movement in favor of a stronger navy. A recent law providing for the formidable augmentation of the German navy, when it was presented to the Reichstag, served as a signal for the publication of numerous pamphlets and volumes, urging all sorts of arguments for the passage of the proposed law. Most of these propagandist publications are due to specialists in economics and history, and present the problem in every conceivable manner and from every point of view.

The first of these brochures,³ from the pen of Dr. A. von Wenckstern, develops the argument that although present commercial relations between Europe, America and China are minimal, each succeed-

¹ Pp. 345. Price, \$2.50. New York: Doubleday & McClure, 1901.

² *International Exposition, Paris, 1900. Official Catalogue. Exposition of the German Empire.* Pp. 424. Published by the IMPERIAL COMMISSION. Berlin: 1900. (Stargardt).

³ *A. von Wenckstern, 1 pro cent. Die Schaffung und Erhaltung einer deutschen Schlachtflotte.* Pp. 65. Price, 1 m. 40. Leipzig: Duncker und Humboldt, 1899.

ing year increases these relations, under the pressure of industrial growth. There will consequently be an increasing antagonism in the interests and ambitions of the great Powers. With each decade the relations of inter-dependence between nations increase in number and importance. Germany, too, by the increased importation of raw materials and food products, by the growing quantity of German capital invested abroad, by the extension of its foreign markets for manufactured wares, shares in these relations. No nation, however, can continue to occupy a commanding economic position unless it possesses the power, in case of need, to defend that position by the application of force. The very existence of Germany depends upon the maintenance of an open sea road; its growth of commerce must be accompanied by an equipment prepared to defend German commerce on the seas and German capital or labor employed in distant countries. Germany's present development requires a strong navy to guarantee its permanency and to maintain peace. From a financial point of view, Dr. von Wenckstern declares, no country is better able to support the new burden than Germany; it would be an easy matter to produce the 1,700 million marks necessary for the construction of a new offensive navy, besides the millions necessary for the maintenance of a total naval force of fifty-seven battle-ships, fifteen large cruisers and thirty-six small cruisers; an increase of one per cent in the imperial revenues would suffice.

Two other brochures^{1 2} develop the same line of thought, being made up of speeches delivered by the author in various parts of Germany. There is consequently a frequent repetition of the same arguments, buried under a thick coating of vain rhetoric and the fatuous display of linguistic and poetic accomplishments. Germany stands next to England in the annual value of its commercial transactions—exports and imports. The importation of raw materials is one of the essential conditions for the existence of two-thirds of German industries, of which eight alone possess 1,622,236 factories or workshops, employing 4,671,589 laborers; the families of these laborers form a population of 11,192,152, or 60 per cent of the industrial population of Germany, and more than one-fifth of the total imperial population. Germany is no longer an agricultural State, but is dependent upon other countries for its food-supply. The empire must become strong enough upon the seas to defend an international commerce upon which so much depends.

¹ *A. von Wenckstern*, *Heimatpolitik durch Weltpolitik*. Reden zur Flottenvorlage, 1900. Pp. 130. Price, 2 m. Leipzig: Duncker und Humboldt, 1900.

² *A. von Wenckstern*, *Auf Scholle und Welle*. Reden zur Flottenvorlage. Pp. 81. Price, 1 m. 40. Leipzig: Duncker und Humboldt, 1900.

The two little volumes¹ of speeches and essays edited by three well-known Berlin professors of economics,—Schmoller, Sering and Wagner, are excellent both in style and contents. In the first speech, Prof. Schmoller discusses the probable future development of German commerce, industry and above all, population. He concludes that the development of these factors requires new markets and new openings abroad; and that a strong navy is an imperative corollary. An interesting survey of the intimate relation between the spread of commerce, on the one hand, and the breadth of the intellectual horizon of a people, on the other hand is contained in the second article, from the pen of Professor Lamprecht. The next section, a speech by Professor Richard Ehrenberg, traces the influence of ocean commerce on political ideas. Dr. Ernest Francke attempts to show that the laboring classes should be interested in the development of foreign trade. Dr. Paul Voigt, in an essay full of interesting statistical material discusses the industrial development of the German Empire, and points out that while a century ago two-thirds of the population was engaged in agriculture, now only one-third is employed in this branch of production. In the second volume, Sering, Wagner, von Halle, and Schumacher treat respectively of the commercial policy of the great nations, the financial aspect of the proposed law, the development of German local navigation, and Germany's interests in China.

THOUGH MANY excellent educational *ideas* have come from France, the fidelity to routine and pedagogical conservatism found in the French primary and secondary schools is so deep-rooted and persistent, that so striking a novelty, as the "Orphélinat de Cempuis" practically seems to stand alone in the history of recent educational experiments in France. No wonder that its directors were subjected to fierce vituperation, and its methods to malicious ridicule. An explanation of the ideas underlying the school, and a careful account of its actual workings, are contained in a recent, well-documented volume,² by M. Gabriel Giroud. The book is well worth the attention of those interested in pedagogy and the sociological bearing of educational problems.

The Cempuis school was organized as a public institution in 1880, under the direction of M. Paul Robin, certainly one of the most emi-

¹ *Handels-und Machtpolitik*. Reden und Ausätze von Schmoller, Sering, Wagner, etc. 2 Bde. Band i, pp. vi, 208. Price, 1 m. Band ii, pp. 246. Price, 1 m. 20. Stuttgart: Cotta, 1900.

² *Cempuis. Education intégrale. Coéducation des sexes*. Par GABRIEL GIROUD. Pp. xx, 395. Price, 10 fr. Paris, (Schleicher frères. Bibliothèque internationale des Sciences Sociologiques), 1900.

nent French pedagogues, although the radical nature and uncompromising expression of his views have made him many enemies. The central idea of M. Robin's system of "integral instruction" favors the development and equilibrium of all the faculties without exception. In the field of the intellect, this means the "simultaneous cultivation of the powers of assimilation and of production, of the scientific as well as the artistic faculties, of observation and judgment as well as memory, imagination and taste." "All the great branches of human knowledge which extend their ramifications in all directions, have at their origin and basis certain truths which are simple, primordial, fundamental and easily observable and intelligible even to young children; these must constitute the first lot of ideas possessed by the little pupil destined to increase his mental stock gradually."

The co-education of the sexes at Cempuis, a revolutionary idea in France, and one of M. Robin's pet notions, is discussed in the second chapter of the book; the next chapter deals with physical education, especially the elaborate system of bodily exercises admirably carried through by the school. A scheme for periodical bodily measurements, devised with the aid of M. Bertillon, the well-known Paris anthropometrist, has been introduced and might well inspire our educators with a spirit of imitation. Manual training of very much the same kind as is offered in some of our own schools, but much more diversified, is another essential feature of this noteworthy educational institution. Some of the methods of child-teaching invented by the Cempuis staff have found their way to American schools and kindergartens; others might be adopted with equal profit. Indeed, it is surprising that the teachers in the new school, many of them obliged to invent *de toutes pièces* the educational methods they employ, should have brought these methods so near perfection.

IN MR. WILLIAM GRIFFITHS' "History of Kansas City"¹ is found a kind of literary effort that should be encouraged. The work is an improvement on most of the undertakings of the kind. It seems unfortunate that municipal histories are not prepared with less of the enthusiasm of the local resident, and with a broader purpose of giving to the student or historian reliable data on which to build. The local writers could do a great service to the country by giving an accurate account of the political and social institutions and material progress of every city and town of considerable size.

GUNTON AND ROBBINS' "Outlines of Social Economics"² is a small

¹ Pp. 133. Price \$1.50. Kansas City: Hudson-Kimberly Company, 1900.

² By GEORGE GUNTON and HAYES ROBBINS. Price, 75 cents. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1900.

volume of 215 pages, designed especially for study clubs. Its method is unique, giving, in conjunction with concise statements of theory, a bibliography and "extracts from readings" as appendices to each chapter. The theories presented are well considered and deserving of thought. In substance quite a departure is made from the old school, but the form and classification is largely retained. This is unfortunate, for a new view would be greatly strengthened by new categories and classification.

MR. HALE, an Australian war correspondent for the London *Daily News* has recently published selections from his "letters from the front," under the descriptive title "Campaign Pictures of the War in South Africa."¹ By reason of his use of sombre as well as bright colors in his pictures, the pro-British enthusiast has represented him as a man to be distrusted. It is refreshing to find a man in the field who attempts to portray things as they are, instead of devoting his talent to pleasing popular fancy. We are indebted to men of this type for much of our reliable information. The best protection that a nation has against "conduct which will cause its people to blush with shame" is the candid correspondent.

HARPERS HAVE PUBLISHED a history of the Philippine war, containing seventeen chapters and six appendices.² The work is dedicated "to all who have fought gallantly; to all who have written frankly; to all who now read without prejudice." The history begins with Magellan's voyage and recounts the early struggles of the natives with the Christianizing influences sent out by Spain. In the third chapter begins the story of the "final revolt against the Spaniard, which was transformed into a movement against the Americans." This movement is shown in chapter six to have been due to the "vain hope of independence" which led the insurgents to attack the American lines. Chapters seven to fifteen are devoted to military operations during the two years 1899-1900. The last two chapters present the political and social situation in the islands and discuss the local resources under the headings, agriculture, commerce and transportation, exports and imports, mineral resources, woods, etc.

The only new feature with reference to the material is its association with a pleasing style, a fine quality of paper and beautiful and profuse illustrations. If the editor is without prejudice and has full knowledge of events, he has presented convincing justification of the

¹ By A. G. HALE. Pp. 303. Price, \$1.50. New York: Cassell & Co., 1900.

² *Harpers' History of the War in the Philippines*. Edited by MARRION WILCOX, LL. B. Pp. 471. Price, \$10.00. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1900.

American policy of protecting the Filipinos against a designing minority of their own race. The book teems with citations of "repressive measures executed by our troops" as well as evidence that the "cruel crimes [of the *ladrones*] have put them where they will be hunted like wild beasts." The liberal use of documents, the chronological tables, the pictures of social life in the Philippines, the list of volunteer soldiers, the photographs of prominent officers, the party platforms and views of the Kansas City and Philadelphia conventions, all combine to give to the book genuine value.

DR ALEXANDER JOHNSON'S "History of the United States for Schools" since its first publication has undergone three revisions and now appears under the title of "High School History of the United States."¹ The second edition was revised by Professor Winthrop More Daniels, of Princeton. The present one has had the professional attention of Dr. William MacDonald, of Bowdoin. The work as originally published was in the nature of a departure from the various forms of fable which had passed as American History. The author has abandoned the old stories of Pocahontas, Putnam and the wolf, etc., as centres of interest and endeavored to call attention to the larger aspects of our national career with the purpose of inspiring the student with ideals of duty and responsible citizenship. The able re-editing which it has had gives to the publication the stamp of reliability. The criticism of a present-day writer would be that too little attention is given to the economic aspects of political and social life.

THE PUBLISHERS of "Le Mouvement Socialiste," a Paris socialistic semi-monthly review, have recently started a series known as the "Socialist Library,"² which is to include a new volume or number every month, each number to contain about one hundred pages. The collection will comprehend treatises on doctrinal matters, historical and biographical studies, and translations from the socialistic literature of other countries than France. All of these will furnish material for propaganda purposes. The first number is a handy brochure in favor of co-operative societies for consumption, describing the organization and workings of such societies and telling how they may contribute to the advancement of the socialist cause. The second volume of the series is a more ambitious affair; M. Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian

¹ Pp. 612, xvii. Price, \$1.25. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1901.

² *Bibliothèque Socialiste*. No. 1: Manuel du Coöperateur socialiste. Par M. LAUZEL. Pp. 100 Price, 50 centimes. Nos. 2-4: Le Collectivisme et l'Evolution industrielle. Par EMILE VANDERVELDE. Pp. 285 Price, 1 fr. 50. Paris, Société Nouvelle de Librairie et d'Edition, 1900.

labor leader, takes up the well-known thesis that economic progress is leading us surely and inevitably onward to industrial concentration and socialization (page 67). The threefold process of this socialization, according to the author, includes: the expropriation of trusts and industrial combinations, the penetration of the state into new fields of economic activity, and the growth of co-operative groups with or without state aid.

"LET THERE BE LIGHT"¹ is the motto of a small club of workingmen who have come together to discuss the remedy for the admittedly adverse conditions under which they labor. Their president gradually leads them to the conclusion that neither political nor economic reform, democracy nor socialism can bring relief. He turns then to the only effectual remedy—religion. Assuming God, whose existence is "made manifest in all creation," he formulates a new religion based on the worship of this One God, to take the place of the present "polytheistic trinitarian idea of God." The book is interesting, not because it seems to offer a practical solution of social injustices, but because of its earnestness and high purpose, and because of its appeal to the workingmen for a religious reform as the only basis for true economic reform.²

THE FIFTH EDITION of Mahan's "Church History"³ will continue the usefulness of a text-book which for many years has been deservedly popular. Although warmly partisan on some subjects connected with the tenets of the Protestant Episcopal Church, it is in most respects scholarly and accurate. In its account of the attitude of the Roman Empire, however, it shows no acquaintance with the results of recent study. It is to be regretted that charity did not cause the erasure of certain slurs against heretics and pagans. But where a sectarian history is needed this is one of the best obtainable.⁴

THAT THE OLD style of "state" histories has passed away is evidenced by the appearance of another of the series of scholarly and exhaustive volumes on the history of South Carolina⁵ by Edward McCrady, a member of the Charleston (S. C.) bar. The two preceding works of Mr. McCrady carried the colony to the Revolution. The

¹ By DAVID LUBIN. Pp. 526. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1900.

² Contributed by Mr. C. D. Scully, Philadelphia.

³ *A Church History of the First Seven Centuries.* By MILO MAHAN, D. D. Fifth Edition. Pp. xxxiv, 595. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. and J. B. Young & Co., 1900.

⁴ Contributed by Dana C. Munro, of the University of Pennsylvania.

⁵ *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-80.* By EDWARD MCCRADY, LL. D. Pp. xxxiii, 899. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1901.

new volume, "South Carolina in the Revolution," (Macmillan), renews the story with the less understood beginnings of the civil revolution in that state. The spread of the contagion from the agitators to the people as a whole is clearly shown.

As is generally the case, Mr. McCrady takes "Revolution" to mean largely the war, and, therefore, after the year 1778, when the tide of war turned southward, the volume takes up in detail the various campaigns and battles. Those who enjoy military history will no doubt be delighted with the author's minute descriptions. Indeed, so carefully is this done that at the end of six hundred pages on the war itself the author is compelled for space to stop and announce another book as supplementary, although it is not so stated on the title-page. The recital closes with the end of the year 1780.

No undue laudation of his state and offensive comparisons with the other states mar the careful descriptions and calm statements of the author. As a military work it has not been equalled so far as South Carolina is concerned. Several plans of battles aid the descriptions.¹

THE GOVERNMENT OF MINNESOTA² is an excellent description of the organization and practical workings of the state. After a short historical introduction the author takes up the central government, local government, elections, courts, finances, school system, charities and militia. The book is written in an easy, entertaining style and is particularly suited for use in colleges and high schools. The historical material which it contains is well arranged, but the portion dealing with the central offices of administration is too much curtailed. It may be hoped that future volumes of the series will remedy this defect.

THE LARGE VOLUME³ which Alberto Morelli, Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Padua, has written on the development and nature of the institution of royalty, is probably the most comprehensive, general treatise of this sort on the subject. The greater part of the book is devoted to a discussion of such matters as succession to the throne, regency, prerogatives, and ministers, and is essentially a continuation of the same author's study on "La Funzione Legislativa."

¹ Contributed by Edwin E. Sparks, University of Chicago.

² By FRANK L. McVEY, Ph. D. Handbooks of American Government. Edited by Lawrence B. Evans, Ph. D. Pp. 236. Price, 75c. New York: Macmillan Company, 1901.

³ *Il Re*. By ALBERTO MORELLI. Pp. 763. Price. 10 lire. Bologna: Zanichelli.

IN HOMER MORRIS' revised edition of Andrews' "Manual of the Constitution of the United States,"¹ the original design of the book has been observed. For fifty years previous to his death in 1888, Dr. Andrews was connected with Marietta College. He had been made president in 1855. In 1874, he published in condensed form what he found by experience in the class-room to be most useful in the study of civil government in the United States. He aimed at a clear exposition of the principles of the constitution with a summary of the laws in which they have been embodied. It is apparent that the inclusion of the more recent interpretations, enactments, and executive actions affecting political development cannot fail to increase the utility and popularity of such a standard text-book.

Chapter IV on the Constitution has been greatly enriched by new material relating to such important subjects as: The Gerrymander, Deadlocks, The Reed Rules, Income Tax, Revenue, Interstate Commerce, Arbitration of Labor Disputes, Trusts, Naturalization, State Insolvency Laws, Bankruptcy Act of 1898, Currency Legislation, Banks, Rural Free Delivery, The Philippine Insurrection, The Boxer Outbreak in China, The Acquisition of Territory by Treaty, and the Restrictions of the Suffrage.

The whole work has been brought up to date, numerous explanatory foot-notes have been added, obsolete paragraphs have been eliminated, the summaries of congressional legislation have been condensed, and the names of vice-presidents, cabinet officers, etc., listed in the appendix.²

THE WRITINGS OF the Franco-Russian sociologist, M. Jacques Novicow,³ are always interesting, often suggestive and sometimes important. But even the most ardent lover of universal peace will pause before reading over eight hundred closely printed pages in favor of a European federation; and the "deluded expansionist," for whom M. Novicow has so much contempt, will probably get no farther than the introduction. The author has expanded what might have been said in two hundred pages into more than four times that space.

The economic considerations, however, which he brings to bear upon the question, form a strong argument. Though the earth, M. Novicow declares, possesses resources sufficient to procure well being for all mankind, yet we foolishly employ a great part of our time in despoiling and massacring one another, instead of exploiting natural

¹ Pp. 432. Price, \$1.00. New York: American Book Company, 1901.

² Contributed by Claude L. Roth.

³ *La Fédération de l'Europe*. By J. J. NOVICOW. Pp. 807. Price, 3 fr. 50. Paris, Alcan, 1900.

resources. The present activity of man may be divided into **three** parts: One part is devoted to the production of wealth; the second is engaged in the preparation of formidable military equipments with a view to the spoliation of our neighbors; while a third part is devoted to protecting ourselves against spoliation by our neighbors. Misery will only cease when men have given up these last two activities and have devoted themselves solely to the first.

It is certainly no exaggeration to say that ten million men have been sacrificed in the European wars of the nineteenth century, to say nothing of the material waste of war. In 1865 the principal nations of Europe spent over \$500,000,000 for the maintenance of their armament. Now they expend more than \$1,060,000,000. In 1875 the standing armies of European nations included 2,660,000 men; now they include 3,120,000. In the same twenty-five years the war footing has risen from 7,900,000 to 19,700,000—more than the entire population of Spain. Since 1870 the debts of the European powers, chiefly due to wars, have risen from \$15,000,000,000 to \$24,000,000,000.

These facts and many others of a similar nature make of M. Novicow's book a veritable arsenal of anti-militaristic arguments, and if universal peace and disarmament can be brought any nearer realization by argument and eloquence, the author has made a great stride in that direction.¹

A SECOND EDITION of Mr. Owen's "Questions and Answers to Twenty-five of the Most Important Legal Subjects"² speaks well for the efficiency of this method of getting at underlying principles of law. "The Quizzer," when taken in connection with assigned readings or lectures, is a valuable help to a student. Mr. Owen has combined with the quiz method that of citation of the authority for his answer. His work covers such subjects as contracts, agency, bailments, negotiable instruments, principle and surety, partnership, personal property, wills, domestic relations, private corporations, etc., besides the more general branches of criminal law, equity, pleading and constitutional law.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION has shown its appreciation of the value of the study of early economic history by publishing an important study of the decay of villainage in England by Thomas Walker Page.³ Dr. Page has examined a large number of manuscript

¹ Contributed by C. W. A. Veditz, Ph. D.

² *Questions and Answers*. By WILBUR A. OWEN, LL. M., of the Toledo Bar. Pp. 612. Price, \$3.00. St. Paul: West Publishing Co.

³ *The End of Villainage in England*. By THOMAS WALKER PAGE. Pp. 99. Price, \$1.00. Published for the American Economic Association by the Macmillan Company, May, 1900.

records of the fourteenth century preserved in the British Museum and the Public Record Office, and has drawn from them most enlightening information as to the social changes in progress at that critical period. His most important results are the disproof that there was any reintroduction of labor services after the Black Death, as Rogers asserted, and his proof that on the other hand commutation was going on rapidly, that the position of the villain was improving, and that as a result of the money terms in which his tenure was expressed, the customary tenant became within the last half of the fourteenth century practically a free man and a copyhold tenant of his land.

“JESUS CHRIST AND THE SOCIAL QUESTION”¹ is a presentation of Christ as a social leader. The author recognizes that Christ was primarily a religious teacher and that his social doctrine is a by-product. But in these occasional remarks, these teachings by the way, are to be found certain definite principles which may be applied with profit to the varying social conditions of successive periods of time. The social principles of the teaching of Jesus are “The view from above, the approach from within, and the movement toward a spiritual end; wisdom, personality, idealism; a social horizon, a social power, a social aim.” It is in the discussion of these principles and in their practical application to modern social problems that the author has performed his greatest service. Jesus in viewing human institutions from above obtained a perspective so conspicuously lacking in most discussions of the social question. The development of personality is the aim of his social teaching. “The chief difficulty with modern social life, as we shall repeatedly see, is not a mechanical difficulty, but a moral fault. . . . The chief social contribution of Jesus is the production of spiritual personality.”

The family, private property, and the industrial order are then considered “under the form of concentric circles environing the individual life.” Social mechanism, the solution of minor problems involved in the social question, receives but slight consideration. “The adjustment of economic conditions is, in each new age, a new problem of social mechanism, to be solved by new devices concerning which Jesus can have nothing to say; but the end for which these varying forms of social mechanism are devised is in all ages the same. It is the production of personality, the making of men.”

It is a pleasure to note the clear optimistic ring of Professor Peabody's book. Its spirit is calm, conservative, and scientific. It is

¹ By FRANCIS GREENWOOD PEABODY. Pp. 374. Price \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

gladly welcomed to the rapidly accumulating mass of literature treating from different standpoints the social question.¹

"NATIONAL LIFE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SCIENCE"² is a published address delivered at New Castle, England, before the Literary and Philosophical Society, by Professor Karl Pearson, of the University College, London. Its importance consists largely in the sociological view of inferior races entertained by the speaker. He argues that the influence of heredity is such as to prevent any successful attempt being made to elevate the lower races without materially affecting the development of the higher. In those new territories, such as South America, where the higher race has attempted to assimilate or elevate the lower, the net result has been a mixture which is little better than the lower race and much worse than the higher. In those territories, however, where the lower type has been crowded out or annihilated, the result has been most favorable to civilization as a whole, since the superior type of man is left free to develop his powers and resources. Examples of this are seen in North America and Australia. Professor Pearson admits that the process of elimination of inferior races leads to untold suffering, cruelty and even scandal, but he believes that the net result to civilization is much more satisfactory. His conclusions are obviously drawn from biological evolution.

IT IS A GLOOMY PICTURE of the condition of the French laboring classes which MM. Pelloutier give us in the pages of their recent book³—so gloomy, indeed, that even the most unsuspecting reader is led to believe that we have here not the impartial, dispassionate statement of a case, but the eloquent argument of the advocate for one of the parties. The volume, nevertheless, is full of facts, valuable facts concerning the hours of work, wages, female labor, child labor, the death rate in certain dangerous trades, the standard of life among laborers, drunkenness, and compulsory idleness. Far too frequently, however, for a book ostensibly describing the life of French laborers, the authors have dragged in all sorts of statistics and information (not always from first-class sources) concerning the state of affairs in other countries. The most interesting section of the book is the chapter on alcoholism, in which the authors maintain that drunkenness, which is

¹ Contributed by Walter A. Payne, University of Chicago.

² Pp. 62. Price, 80 cents. New York, Macmillan Company. London: Adam and Charles Black.

³ *La Vie Ouvrière en France*. By F. and M. PELLOUTIER. Pp. 344. Price, 5 fr. (Bibliothèque internationale des Sciences Sociologiques, Schleicher frères, éditeurs.) Paris: 1900.

spreading among French laborers, is a consequence and not a cause of their misery.¹

"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF KING EDWARD VII" has evidently been written in response to a widespread demand for information about the new sovereign. Its three hundred odd pages discuss the "Prince" in town, in the country, "as a student," "in society," "as a churchman," "on the course," and so on, in the tone of the society column. The book will probably interest any one who cares to know that His Majesty plays cards and "enjoys the pastime," but never pursues "this amusement to excess," or that shooting is his passion, or that when in India he wore a "khaki jacket and knickerbockers and a solar topee with a very wide brim, and a pugaree." As a purveyor of harmless court gossip, written, perhaps, to counteract gossip of the other sort, the book will probably be of great service.

"POLITICAL GROWTH IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY"² is an attempt to summarize within the limits of a single volume the more important political changes throughout the world during the last hundred years. The author has tried not so much to trace general tendencies or international movements as to give a connected sketch of the political changes in each country. The work is divided into five books based in general upon racial conditions, as follows:

1. Continental Europe, including
 - (a) Latin Nations.
 - (b) Southeastern Europe and Russia.
 - (c) Teutonic Nations.
2. Great Britain and Her Colonies.
3. United States.
4. Spanish and Portuguese America.
5. Unclassified Countries.

An excellent and critical bibliography is appended.

In his introduction the author sketches the general progress of democracy throughout the world, while in the concluding chapter he attempts to give an answer to two questions: First, Have the weapons of democracy been wisely used? Second, Has democracy caused a cessation in the conflict of classes? In answer to the first question, the author concludes that, aside from certain necessary mistakes due to experimentation, the net result of democracy has been a decided

¹ Contributed by C. W. A. Veditz, Ph. D.

² *The Private Life of King Edward VII.* By a member of the Royal Household. Pp. x, 306. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1901.

³ By EDMUND H. SEARS, A. M. Pp. 616. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan, 1900.

gain. The second question is, however, answered negatively. The conflict of classes is unceasing because of the existence of wealth, but the author believes that democracy places this conflict upon a higher plane and gives fairer chances to all concerned.

It would be unfair to judge the work by usual standards of criticism, because the task which Professor Sears has undertaken is an unusual one. There is an amazing amount of material gathered together within a comparatively short compass. The important has been carefully sifted from the unimportant; the temporary from the permanent. The book is interesting throughout, is written in an easy style and with a model arrangement of matter. The defects of the work are incident to its general scope. Political history without an economic and social background becomes mere narrative, and while the author has tried, with some success, to afford this background, notably in the cases of the United States, Australia and the British colonies, yet in the main he has been compelled, probably for lack of space, to omit the treatment of such facts. As a simple register of political phenomena, conveniently summarized and arranged, the work deserves the highest praise.

IT IS OF INTEREST to note that President Sharpless, of Haverford, in his "Two Centuries of Pennsylvania History,"¹ recently published by the Lippincott Company, has taken a decided step in advance in the writing of state histories. Too commonly they are confined to pioneer tales, the doings of public men, or events of a military nature. From the work in hand one may get a broad view of the life of the people, of movements in material progress, of economic and financial activity, as well as of political and social. The history of a people is more than an account of the dramatic poses of a few heroes or political leaders. Public men are only the by-product of social progress.

In marked contrast with this is Lowrie and McCardle's² "History of Mississippi," recently brought out by the New York and New Orleans University Publishing Company. The announced purpose of the authors is to give to the young "a knowledge of the past history of the state, brilliant with the illustrious names and heroic deeds of her gallant sons, which will make their hearts thrill with pride and patriotism." This is well enough for poetry and platitude from a political platform, for editorials and entertainment, but for a general history it is misleading. It blinds the vision and fixes the attention of the people on their leaders rather than on those interests

¹ By ISAAC SHARPLESS. Pp. 385. Price, \$1.25.

² By R. LOWRIE and W. H. MCCARDLE. Pp. 442. Price, \$1.00.

which must be understood by the common man as prerequisite to government based on general welfare.

A WELL-TOLD STORY of the Nicaragua Canal enterprise, and an excellent description of the country through which it must pass, comes from the pen of Mr. William E. Simmons.¹ The book is illustrated, and, without being too technical, is intended to give to the reader a bird's-eye view of the actual situation.

"THE STORY OF MONEY,"² by Edward C. Towne, gives us little or nothing that is new. It is a rehash of trite theory and argument. Its inspiration was in the fear that the currency issue might again be raised in the recent campaign. The author's contribution, in so far as he may be said to have contributed anything, is a labored argument to show that "bimetallism" does not mean equality of the two metals, but the use of both for monetary purposes; in other words, that it does not mean anything.

VOLUME I OF Dr. Thomas Alfred Walker's "History of the Law of Nations"³ is confined entirely to the pre-Grotian period. Such subjects as "The International System of the Israelites;" "The International Law of the Greeks;" "International Law in the Days of the Roman Empire;" "International Law in the Middle Ages" are not commonly regarded by authors as coming properly within the scope of a treatise on international law. As pointed out by the author in his preface, there have been but three attempts at writing, in the English language, a history of international law, and none of these has gone at length into the early period of development. Dr. Walker's first volume is thoroughly scientific. It traces the evolution of the leading principles through the formative period to the time of the treaty of Westphalia (1648), laying a solid foundation for the work which is to follow. It is scholarly throughout; it presents in convenient form the results of research which it would be impossible for the student less fortunately situated to obtain.

"BUSINESS LAW,"⁴ by Mr. Thomas Raeburn White, of the Law Department, University of Pennsylvania, is an elementary text-book for schools and colleges. In this Mr. White has taken up the prin-

¹ *Nicaragua Canal.* Pp. 330. Price, \$1.25. New York: Harper, 1900.

² Pp. 248. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company, 1900.

³ Vol. I, pp. 361, 30. Price \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company. Cambridge, England: University Press, 1900.

⁴ Pp. 353, xiv. Price, \$1.50. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

ciple underlying the contractual relations of business and has treated them with a conciseness and precision which commends the book to the constituency for which it was written. An introduction by Professor Roland P. Falkner sets forth the utility as well as the limitations of such a study in our colleges. If the author is to be criticised, the criticism will apply equally well to nearly all law writers, namely, that they are apt to be too slavish in following the remote past: for example, the use of the term "municipal law" to mean the law of a state, coming down from a time when the municipal law of Rome gave to the subject that character; whereas to-day our nomenclature has a distinctly local significance.

REVIEWS.

American History Told by Contemporaries. Volume iii. National Expansion, 1783-1845. Edited by ALBERT BUSHNELL HART. Pp. xx, 668. Price \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901.

The earlier volumes have become so well known as to make unnecessary any explanation of the plan and purpose of this indispensable series of "Sources." The preliminary matter has been condensed; the introductory notes and references are clear and pointed, but in some instances too great sacrifices have been made for the sake of brevity. In critical years like 1783 and 1790 the dates are sometimes not given with desirable explicitness. For example, the vast majority of those who use this book will not have access to the 1810 edition of Hamilton's Works, and will thus be quite unable to fit the reprint "Report on a National Bank" (No. 82) into its proper place in the bank controversy.

Perhaps "National Expansion" may serve as well as any other title to characterize the period to which this volume is devoted, although there may be some question as to the significance of the year chosen to mark its closing. These years throng with statesmen and issues of the first importance in American history, and it must indeed have been "a painful task to throw out much instructive and interesting material which had been selected." The one hundred and eighty-nine "pieces" vary in length from one to six pages; they are of the most diverse character and quality, and illustrate widely varying phases of American life and development. They are distributed among the following principal topics: The United States in 1783; The Confederation; The Federal Constitution; Federal Supremacy; Jeffersonian Supremacy; National Consciousness; Social and Political Readjustment; Slavery and Abolition.